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The means of the measures of distance on two nights with the 36-inch telescope are as follows:—

A B	$1''.55$.
B C	$1''.47$.
C A	$1''.61$.

Such triples, had we more of them, affording a gradation of distances from those which are very small to those which amount to several seconds of arc, would enable investigations relating to the personal errors in the measurement of position-angle to be undertaken with a promise of reaching more conclusive results than have characterized such investigations in the past.

This star is D. M. + 49° 95. Its position, derived from the Bonn A. G. Catalogue, where its magnitude is given as 8.9, is as follows:—

$$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text{R. A.} = 0^{h}\,22^{m}\,21^{s}.14. \\ \text{Decl.} = +\,49^{\circ}\,28'\,10''.9.\end{array}\right\}\ 1900.0.$$

W. J. HUSSEY.

ECLIPSE OF THE FIRST MOON OF *JUPITER*.

[Dr. E. S. HOLDEN has kindly sent us the following letter received by him, as it will be of general interest.—*Publication Committee.*]

ST. LOUIS, MO., Oct. 21, 1902.

Dear Sir:—The transits of the moons and their shadows across the disk of the planet *Jupiter* have always been interesting phenomena to me, and I frequently watch them when the atmosphere of smoky St. Louis will permit.

On examination of the ephemeris a few days ago, I found that the shadows of the moons I and III would both be visible on the evening of October 19th. Going to my observatory on this date, and bringing *Jupiter* into the field of my 6½-inch I found both shadows on the disk.

As the position of shadows indicated that I appeared on the disk last, and further examination of the almanac showed it would pass off first, I was interested to know just how, or in what position the shadows would be in when passing each other. After waiting some seventy minutes the shadow of I merged with shadow of III, and at last became lost to view, although the indications were that it would pass slightly below the shadow of III; but owing to bad atmosphere this could not be definitely determined by observation of the shadows. In the mean time I had called my son's attention to the passing show in order to verify the question. We now turned our attention to the moons, and found that previous to the shadow contact moon I was bright, but when we lost the shadow we found that the moon was losing light rapidly, and at 8:30 the moon became a very faint point of light, showing conclusively that we had observed a partial eclipse of moon I in the shadow of moon III.

I might add that moons II, III, and IV remained bright all this time and that moon I regained its brightness about 8:40.

The eclipse was of very short duration at best, and not having been fortunate enough to observe one previous to this time I write this for the benefit of others who may be interested and ask if it be an unusual occurrence in so far as being observed frequently. Yours truly,

3021 Eads Avenue. L. BARTLETT.